

NO. 16

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1857.

ARKINSAW WONDERS

Arkinsaw beats the world for black
erty wimmen, and big timber Stran
e seen trees there so heigh that it w
e a week to walk round 'em. A fe

I was goin' up the Mississippi o
one of them little up country boats. I
met a big Arkinsaw cypress fle
own. I tell you, stranger, it was a

The Capen run in his boat 'long, fastened the rope to it. Off we started 'artin' and puffin', but didn't budge a no Capen ripped aroun' and hollowed up below there, you lubberly rascals. A wheel clattered away, and the boat rolled out the chimney, but that was

Directly up comes a fellow in a red shirt and says, 'Capen you are a strainin' the wire mitily.' 'Cut loose, and let her go,' says the Capon. When they cut the wire, dod burn me stranger if the

It jumped clean out of water. We ran in little ways, but the engine was really rattled, that we had just to stop. Nearly a mile comes along a fine steamer, we hatched along side. We would not get off to cypress all the way to Memphis.

Black bars are bigger, plentier,
re cunnin' in Arkineaw, than anyw
s. The ho's have a way o' standin
ir hind legs and makin a mark
ir paws on the bark of some ee
es, generally a sassafras. It's a ki
kerd they keep; and I'm sure it's

disfection to an old he bar to have
hest mark on the tree. I was layin
e day close to a tree whar the bar
the habit of makin' their mark, w
one of 'em to come along, for I tell
was unity hungry for bar meat. Dre

heard a noise close to me, and lo-
sun', dod burn me stranger, if that w-
small bar walkin' straight on his
s, with a big chunk in his arms
d, a shot him easy enough but I
y curious to see what he was gein' t-
h that chunk. He carried it rig-

tree whar the mark were, stood it
against it, and then gitten' on to
reach away up the the tree, and ma
mark above the highest. He then
own, moved the chunk 'way off from
e, and you never seen such caperin
out up. He looked up at his

he would lay down and roll over leaves laughin' outright, just like a ; no doubt tickled at the way some- could be fooled. There was something man about it that I acitly hadn't art to shoot him.

just to show you how cunning' bars
tell you a circumstance happened
me up in Arkidsaw. You see, one
fore I gathered my corn, I kept mi
outer the field, and I knew the
be takin' it, for I could see their tra
t what seemed wity curious. I n

old find whar they eat it—nary cob
ar about. One morning 'arly, I
ned aroun' the field, and thar I saw
she and two cuba just some outer
ch, walkin' off with their arms ful
n. I was now determined to find
at they did with so much corn, and

ed. Well after goin' nearly a nu
y 'em stop, and—stranger what do
nk—that was a pen full 'o hoga and
s were feedin' 'em. You see, that
hoga were so poor, on account of be

THE ROMAN GLADIATORS;
Originally, gladiatorial combats

ce over the grave of deceased person was supposed that the ghosts of the were rendered propitious by the effusion of human blood. But afterward, as this became popular, it was not confined to the dead, but was practiced on almost

occasion. At first captives, criminal slaves were trained up as gladiators in the time of Nero, Roman Knights and Senators of the highest respectability assisted among the gladiators. For a number of gladiators increased to such a degree that they took up arms,

led by Spartacus, one of their num-
bered several Roman armies. When
they first came upon the arena, the
marching round with great pomp, they
were divided into pairs and at first fought
with wooden files only, called *armes*.
After this a deadly contest

ords and daggers commenced. That was generally long and bloody. They were bound by oath to give and receive no quarter without the permission of the spectators. This permission was secured by clenching the fingers of the hands between each other and holding

ms upright close together. This led *pollicem promere*. If, however, ms were bent back it was a sign victor to put his antagonist to death. This last was called *pollicem vertere*. Subats were sometimes different, e

weapons or dress, whence the gladiators were divided into different classes. The *thraex* was armed with sword and round shield. The *thraex* possessed a falchion, the *gallus*, or Gallie, was distinguished by their Gallie dress, the top of their helmet they wore

ire of a fish, embossed. The *hept-*
were completely armed from head
t. The *samarites* fought with a kind
angular shield. The *esedaviti* fought
in a chariot. The *andabates* fought
horseback, with a helmet to de-
fend face and eyes. The *metididini*

ed in the afternoon. The *protul*
the *fiscales* were generally maintain
the emperors. The *dimachori* fr
h two swords in their hands. Th
el exhibitions lasted near 600 year
e they were abolished by Constan

Great. They were, however, rendered
for the death of this monarch; but
effectually stopped by Hortensius.
Take short views, hope for the best,
rest in God.—*Samuel Smith*.

1941

A REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

All bounties are odious. The encouragement of any branch of industry to the production of others is wrong. In our confederation of independent sovereignties it is an unlawful and inequitable usurpation on the part of the Federal Government to confer bounties on any section at the expense of the whole country. Since the formation of our Government, bounties have been, and are still, granted to the North at the expense of the South. The high protective tariff was a bounty to the manufacturers of the North, drawn from the agriculturalists of the South. The bounties to the Northern fisheries are granted to the prejudice of the fisheries in other sections of the Union. And the navigation laws operate as an abominable bounty to the North, wrong from the oppressed and submissive South. It is a notorious fact, that the carrying trade of the South is carried on exclusively by Northern vessels. The ships, schooners and brigantines of New England are found in every river and bay of the South, collecting and conveying the products of our soil to market. They go home in the summer, but with the first flight of ducks in autumn they return to the rivers of the South.

The navigation laws were framed by our forefathers to foster an American marine, and to protect it from the formidable competition of England and other maritime nations. The end for which they were established has been consummated—a United States marine has sprung up, surpassing that of any nation on the globe. This necessity for those laws having ceased to exist, the laws should necessarily cease to exist, having become a burden instead of a protection.

The North has been built up by emigration. We freely acknowledge the superior industry and enterprise of the people of New England and the North, but it is emigration which has caused this wonderful progress. Nearly five millions of emigrants from Europe, to say nothing of their natural increase, have been poured into the Northern States in the last half century. The wealth that they brought with them, the labor, the learning, the improved mechanical skill, have all contributed to the rapid advancement of the Northern States. It has been asserted, without successful contradiction, that this immense emigration, which alone accounts for their boasted majority, is the direct result of the navigation laws of the Union. These laws have built up, in the cities of the North, an immense commercial marine. It is there that the emigrant ships are owned. The emigrants go where they are most easily and cheaply carried; and the whole current of foreign population has thus come, by the natural and necessary operation of the navigation laws, to make up the boasted majority of the Northern people. There was no such disparity in the emigration to the North and to the South before the revolution, when emigrants were carried in British ships. Nor was there any such difference in the comparative progress of the two sections, when British laws bore equally, it is oppressive, on them both.

But we do not envy the prosperity of the North. What we ask for is, that now that the Southern growth on this free country, it shall also be free, content, and secure in its prosperity and demand it.

If these laws are repealed, the marine of the South will come in competition for the carrying trade, and the people of the South can have their produce carried to market at the different ports for a much less rate. The freights now paid by our producers are enormous, and the selling to our agricultural class and to Southern mechanics would be exceedingly great. This saving would make what, and other necessities of life cheaper to the masses of the people.

But the economy, the repeal of these laws would be of great consequence to Southern trade. The vessels which are best adapted to the West India and coast trade of the South are vessels from 100 to 200 tons. Such are the English vessels which trade between the British Possessions of North America and the large cities of the North. The products—sugar, molasses, &c., of these Possessions are articles always in demand in Southern cities. But these vessels, so well adapted to our trade, and built with articles in which we are in need of, cannot come to our ports for the reason that our Southern cities being small, a cargo of two hundred tons is too great for the demand, and the vessel stopping at a large Northern port to get a market for her cargo, has, by the navigation laws, to discharge the whole of it. We cannot better illustrate this than by giving an example which the merchants of the different Southern cities will at once perceive will apply with equal force to their respective ports.

An English vessel of from 150 to 250 tons, admirably adapted to our Southern trade, leaves Nova Scotia with a cargo of fish, potatoes, &c., for a market. If she goes to a Southern port she will find freight, but she cannot dispose of her cargo, consequently she is forced perhaps to Boston. Here breaking bulk she cannot discharge a part of her cargo and carry the remainder to a Southern port, but by the navigation laws she must discharge all. Having unloaded, this vessel can not go to the Southern ports, where she is wanted, for freight, because she cannot load with anything but ballast, and having this expense with that of insurance and other necessary expenses with no return, she cannot compete with Northern vessels which carry a cargo. Last winter potatoes and fish were very high in Norfolk, Richmond and Petersburg. Vessels came from Nova Scotia with these articles to our port, but our market, like those of Richmond, Petersburg and our Southern cities, not being large enough to need the whole cargo, the vessels had to go to Baltimore leaving us in want. If these vessels could have discharged a portion of their cargo here and the remainder in Richmond and Petersburg, great expense would have been saved Southern merchants; this price of these articles would have been much less to our Southern people, and besides this, after their cargoes were discharged, these vessels could have been loaded with our slaves or other merchandise, and sent to the West Indies at a considerable saving of freight.

Are not the inconvenience and injustice of these laws to the South apparent to all? How long are we to suffer such an oppression to build up a greater extent of the Northern North?

Another of the hundred and one arguments which could be adduced in favor of

the repeal of the navigation laws occur to our minds. Open the coasting trade to foreign vessels, and cotton, corn and other products of our soil would be collected upon the wharves of Norfolk and other Southern ports for direct exportation to Europe. Now our products are carried to the large Northern cities in vessels seeking a return cargo of goods and wares, but cheaper freights and foreign vessels will be found collecting cargoes along our bays and rivers to carry to the Southern cities to load English and French steamers bound for Europe and South America.

In the name of justice and equality let the navigation laws be repealed. If we open our existing trade to the world, the nations of the globe will open their trade to us or if export only open their trade to the nation of such countries as will grant us the same privilege. England has already proposed to let us have the benefit of her coasting trade in return for ours. An agreement with this nation alone would be of incalculable benefit to the South.

We call upon the 35th Congress to repeal this direct bounty to the North, which is so palpably oppressive to the other sections of the country—not only to the South but to the West. What say the press to this just and righteous demand?

Southern Argus.

AGENT LIZZIE'S COURTSHIP.—Why you see, my man came a courtin' me; I had n't the least thought of what he was after—not I. Lizzie came to our house one night, after dark, and rapped at the door. I opened it, and sure enough there was Lizzie.

Come in, sez I; take a cheer.

No, Lizzie, sez he, I've come on an errand, and I always do my errands fast.

But you had better come in and take a cheer, Mr. W.

No, I can't. The fact is, Lizzie, I've come on this errand to business. My wife's been dead these three weeks, and every thing's been going to rack and ruin right along. Now, Lizzie, if you're a mind to help me, and take care of my house and my children, on my things, tell me, an' I'll come in and take a cheer, if not, I'll get some one else to do it.

Why I was skeer'd and sed—

If you come on this courtin' business, come in. I must think out a leetle.

No, I can't tell I know. That's my errand, and I can't sit down till my errand's done.

I should like to think out a day or two.

Now you needn't. No, no.

Well, Lizzie, if I must, I must—so here's to ye then.

So Mr. W. came in. Then he went after the Squire and he married us right off. An' I went home with Lizzie that very night. I tell you what it is, these long courtin's don't amount to nothing at all. Just so well do it in a hurry.

Georgia.

The Legislature of Georgia met and was duly organized at Milledgeville on the 4th instant. John D. Ward was chosen President of the Senate, and John W. H. Underwood was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Message of Gov. Johnson, being his valedictory, was laid before the Legislature on the 5th instant. It is almost wholly occupied with the domestic affairs of the State. He recommends that the Bank suspensions be dealt leniently with if they be found solvent, and that a day be fixed for resumption. In regard to internal improvements and with a view of connecting Augusta and Brunswick with the interior of the State, he suggests the loan of the credit of the Commonwealth. The Governor forcibly urges the adoption of a better system of public school education, and closes with some temperate remarks in relation to the slavery agitation.

On Saturday last the Legislature re-elected the Hon. Robert Toombs a Senator in Congress for six years from the 4th of March, 1859, when his present term will expire. He received 169 votes against 74 votes for Mr. Baxter, the nominee of the American party. On the same day the Hon. Joseph H. Lumpkin was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

The official canvass shows the majority for Mr. Brown, the Democratic candidate for Governor at the late election to be 10,772 votes.—*Enquirer.*

A VENERABLE AND PATRIOTIC NEGRO GOING TO REST.—Our readers remember the venerable and exceedingly patriotic negro, Arthur C. Neill, alias "General Jackson," who says he is more than a hundred years old, and fought in the battle of New Orleans and other engagements during the American War. He was removed, yesterday afternoon, from his residence on the lot on Ninth street, between Plumb and Western Row, having been found there very ill; and last evening, when we saw him in the station house, it was supposed he could not live until morning.—*Id.*

A GALLANT WAGER PROMPTLY PAID.—A beautiful and lovely woman, the wife of a prominent "Republican" politician, of Toledo, arrived in this city yesterday, to pay a wager of a kiss that Chase would be elected by a majority of five thousand, which she made with a well known Democratic lawyer residing on Fourth street. According to the agreement, the loser was to come or go all over the way to the other and pay the indebtedness by the first of November, which condition she fulfilled by arriving and proffering payment yesterday.—thus anticipating the specified period by a day.—*Cincinnati Enquirer* 1st.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company, held at their office yesterday, the following officers were unanimously elected:

MARSHALL PARKS, President.

DIRECTORS:
B. T. Simmons, of North Carolina.
Thomas V. Webb, of Virginia.
J. Cary Weston, do.
James Gordon, do.
L. H. Chandler, do.
Addison M. Bart, of New York.

And the following appointed by the State of North Carolina:
Hon. R. M. Shaw,
Col. John B. Jones,
William G. Wilson.

Argus.

Democratic Pioneer.



J. B. GODWIN, Editor.
GODWIN & QUILLIN, Proprietors.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1857.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Hon. Asa Briggs will accept our thanks for Congressional Globe and appendix for 1856-57; also for maps accompanying messages and documents.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE MASON.

Rumor says that Judge Mason has resigned his commission as Minister to France, and the rumor seems to receive credit from the knowing ones. It is further reported that Senator Shideell will receive the appointment to supply his place.

SENATOR TOOMBS.

Senator Toombs has again been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Georgia. This is an honor well merited, and a need of approbation given to a faithful public servant.

INVITATION.

We have received an invitation to attend the Centennial party, to take place in the town of Halifax on the twentieth and twenty-first of the present month. In expressing our regret at not being able to be present, we must return our thanks to the Committee for their kind invitation.

VIRGINIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

The members of the Conference are pouring in upon us in large numbers. Some thirty have arrived by the way of the stage and private conveyance, and eighty by the Steamer Curlew last night. Bishop Pierce was among the number. Many more are expected by the boat to-night.

MORGAN RATTLER.

This noble animal, the property of Messrs. Speed and Hinton—has again borne off the palm of victory in the recent contest for superiority at the Seaboard Agricultural Fair recently held in Norfolk, Va.—We are informed that he took the first premium, as the finest draught-stallion upon the grounds, and we are further informed that another premium has been awarded him.

ARRESTED.

Two free negroes—Lamb White and his wife, Elizabeth White—were arrested on Monday, charged with having been heard to declare their determination to burn the property of J. W. Hinton, Esq., and "put him out of the way." These negroes during the earlier part of the fall, had stolen quite a quantity of wool, pork, corn, and poultry from Mr. Hinton, for which—upon positive evidence of their guilt—they inflicted a deserved chastisement upon them. The attempt to destroy his life and his property was in revenge for the punishment. The negroes are now in jail.

KATIE ESTELLE'S.

Southern Troupe are now performing at the Court House in this town. The comic songs of Mr. Myers, the comic characters sustained by Mr. Church and the performance of the charming little dances, the Misses Mary and Maggie Estelle, far exceed anything of the kind we have ever seen in this place. Miss Katie and Mr. Mackenzie "act well their parts," and show a high order of stage talent. Altogether it is the best troupe we have ever seen in Elizabethtown.

Miss Katie deserves the patronage of our amusement going citizens, and we hope to see the house crowded nightly.

THE DEDICATION.

Of the handsome and spacious edifice—the property of our Methodist friends—took place on last Sunday morning in the presence of a crowded audience, the Rev. George W. Langhorne, pastor of the Grand Street Church, Norfolk, preaching the dedicatory sermon.

The discourse was founded upon the 24th verse of the 4th chap. of John, which reads thus—"God is a spirit; and they that worship Him, must worship Him in spirit and in truth." The manner of the distinguished divine was deeply impressive, and his exposition of the text, lucid, forcible, and convincing, whilst the truths which it contained were urged with a degree of eloquence and earnestness, that fully sustained the high reputation of the learned and accomplished speaker. The discourse was listened to with breathless attention, and the solemnity which seemed to pervade the entire congregation at its close evinced the deep impression which had been made upon all present.

The services upon this occasion received additional interest from the touching notes that arose in solemn harmony from the many voices composing the Choir, under the direction of J. W. Hinton. The music adapted to the occasion was executed in a manner that could not have failed to move the hearts of the sincere worshippers, and to strike the sensibilities of the most careless of the congregation.

We have before noticed at length this beautiful structure thus dedicated to the worship of the Most High; we shall only add, that the design and arrangements—combining as they do, beauty, taste, and comfort—reflect much credit upon the building committee, composed of W. W. Kennedy, W. H. Clark and J. M. Whitcomb.

HON. R. J. WALKER.

For several months past, the name of this individual has been prominently before the public. As an active participant in the events which have transpired in Kansas, his course has been watched with earnestness and anxiety, and the policy which he has thought proper to adopt, has been most severely criticised upon the one part, and eulogized upon the other. His conduct has been the subject of columns after columns of newspaper dissertation, and the text for many a long, if not instructive sermon.

It is not strange that the South should have exhibited so much sensitiveness in relation to Kansas affairs, or that the doings of Gov. Walker should have received a large share of its attention. The influence which the final settlement of this vexed question must exert, is well calculated to sharpen the watchfulness of the Southern people, and to induce them to regard every movement tending to fix the character of the institutions of Kansas with deep and earnest solicitude. The desire of the free soil party to engraft an anti-slavery proviso upon the constitution yet to be adopted for this inchoate State, and the exertions made regardless of the means to accomplish this end, aroused the slave States to a vindication of their rights upon the basis of the Constitution. The preponderance of free soil sentiments in the Congress of the United States is a result too fraught with danger, to allow them to stand passively by and see it accomplished. Notwithstanding the deep concern natural to the South upon a matter of such vital importance to her future destiny, she was ready and willing to abide the issue decided upon the principle of non-intervention as enunciated in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Whether free or slave, if the provisions of that act had been carried out in good faith, and the people of Kansas allowed to frame their own constitution free from external influence or interference, the slave States would have acquiesced without a murmur, and upon her application for admission, extend the right hand of fellowship, and welcome her among the sisterhood of States. Should the constitution, now, we suppose, framed by the convention, exclude slavery from Kansas, it will no doubt meet a decided opposition from the South, because of the alleged interference upon the part of Walker. That he has interfered and endeavored to dictate to the people of Kansas there cannot be a doubt. The attempt has been so persistent and systematic, that however charitably his course might have been at first regarded, there could be but one opinion upon the subject now.

The sentiments that initiated his policy was a transcending both his duty and his instructions; yet we were disposed to view his conduct in a favorable light, and attribute it to an over zeal for the pacification of Kansas, and to harmonize and tranquelize the conflicting elements so rampant in the territory. If he had been content with the mere expression of the opinions, obnoxious to themselves—which are found in his Topeka speech, and have refrained from all further officious inter-meddling with the affairs of the territory, leaving the people free and unbiased to impose such restrictions upon the introduction of slavery as suited them, the majority of the Southern people would have been disposed to withhold their censure, and judge him by his after acts.

The last, but not the least, of his unauthorized proceedings has worn out the forbearance of the South, and were they now to fall in with his removal, they would be guilty of an act of unpardonable injustice to themselves. In rejecting the vote of the several counties electing pro-slavery delegates which he alleges were fraudulent, he has been guilty of usurping authority, and exercising a privilege not conferred upon him. Whether the vote of these counties was illegal or not, has nothing to do with the question. It was a matter to be decided by another tribunal, and in going behind the returns to give certificates of election to minority candidates he has assumed to himself a dictatorship that deserves his ejection from office. He has proven that R. J. Walker is a traitor to the South, an unscrupulous freeroller, and a hollow hearted, unprincipled demagogue. We believe that he will be removed. Our faith in the justice and firmness of the President forbids the assumption that he can possibly be retained.

Walker has transcended his instructions, violated the principles contained in the Kansas bill, forfeited the confidence of Mr. Buchanan, betrayed the South, and been guilty of a palpable usurpation of power, and his removal is imperatively called for.

SENATOR HUNTER'S LETTER.

Senator Hunter has written another letter in relation to the position which he occupies upon the subject which seems most of all others to engross the attention of Virginia politicians, viz: Kansas and Walker. This last letter is in reply to interrogatories propounded to him in a series of resolutions adopted by a portion of the Democracy of Rockingham. We regarded the first letter of the distinguished Senator as a clear and manly exposition of his views; and to our mind well calculated to satisfy the most skeptical of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party. A bold and independent thinker; a clear headed and far-seeing statesman; a cautious and prudent representative of the interests of his State, Senator Hunter could not have given a solemn and unequal-

led promise to stand by the Constitution. While he may have every confidence in the wisdom, integrity, and conservatism of Mr. Buchanan, he could not fail to remember, that the President is but a man, fallible, and as liable to err as many who have gone before him. To have blindly committed himself to the support of the Executive, would have been his reputation, and deservedly lost him the respect and confidence of the Democracy. Exception however was taken to his letter to Mr. Leake, and a portion of the Rockingham Democracy have solicited his opinions upon the exciting topic of Kansas affairs. Mr. Hunter has replied at length, and in his usual free and independent style. The letter is clear and explicit, open, frank and to the point, and eminently sustains the high character which he has earned for himself. We opine that this latest expression of his views will be received with pretty general approval by the Virginia Democrats, and he will be left in quiet possession of the place that he has filled with distinguished honor to himself and to the State that has bestowed upon him her confidence.

VIRGINIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

This body commenced its sixty-first session in the old Methodist Church in this town to-day, Wednesday at 9 o'clock. Bishop Pierce presiding. The Conference consisted of J. D. Coulson, Secretary, and Paul Whitbeck, Assistant Secretary. The Conference was opened with prayer by Bishop Pierce.

Wm. L. Dabney, W. J. Norbert, J. A. Riddick were then appointed a committee upon public worship; P. A. Peterson, John Boyly, L. S. Reed, upon periodicals.

A communication from the Rev. W. J. Walker, was read and referred to a special committee consisting of W. B. Rowzie, G. W. Langhorne, and H. B. Cowles.

The Conference then decided to meet at 9, and adjourn at 1 o'clock.

The following gentlemen were then admitted as probationary members of the Conference: Samuel S. Daniel, — Lamartine, — Johnson, Jacob E. Proctor, J. H. Hayne, J. E. McPherson, H. C. Chatham, Wm. G. Hammond, Thos. H. Early, J. M. Laferty, R. W. Watts, Anton Boon, J. M. Anderson, R. Stead, J. W. Turner, Silas Reese and Henry M. Lively.

List of Members in Attendance.
George F. Duggett, R. R. Duval, Joseph H. Davis, George W. Deems, John B. Day, Wm. L. Dabney, John Z. Edwards, Joseph J. Edwards, Randolph I. Finley, H. H. Gary, William Grant, Robert A. Gregory, John C. Granberry, Thomas H. Haynes, Nelson Head, Thomas C. Hayne, Thomas L. Hoyle, Samuel V. Hoyle, Alex. M. Hall, Chas. H. Hall, B. H. Johnson, Wm. E. Jenkins, John Kerr, Leroy M. Lee, G. W. Langhorne, Oscar Littleton, John K. Littleton, James D. Lumsden, John B. Lunsford, Wm. G. Lumpkin, Robert Michaels, Jacob Manning, Jeremiah McMillan, H. B. Mitchell, Loyd Moore, George W. Nolley, W. J. Norbert, Robert T. Nixon, Robert S. Nash, P. A. Peterson, E. M. Peterson, Joseph A. Proctor, Chas. C. Pearson, John F. Poulton, J. S. Potts, Wm. B. Rowzie, James A. Riddick, Andrew J. Coffey, J. S. Duggett, P. F. Augustus, Jos. H. Amis, John Bayly, W. W. Bennett, John S. Briggs, Thomas S. Bayton, John D. Blackwell, Milton L. Bishop, Wm. C. Blount, Wm. H. Barnes, Wm. F. Bain, Wm. W. Brown, John P. Brock, Alex. G. Brown, Andrew J. Beckwith, Henry B. Cowles, James D. Conling, Wm. G. Cross, Geo. W. Carter, W. H. Christian, Lechias Rasser, William Reid, Lemuel S. Reed, Geo. H. Ray, Jos. H. Riddick, Wm. A. Smith, Jacob Shough, John M. Saunders, D. J. C. Shaugher, B. C. Spiller, Joseph Spriggs, Frank Stanley, James L. Spencer, Wm. P. Taysman, John W. White, George N. Wyndro, Wm. McK. Ward, Wm. G. Williams, Thomas L. Williams, Edward P. Wilson, Benj. R. Woodward, Alfred Wilke, Wm. H. Wheelright, Davis P. Wills, Paul Whitbeck, J. B. Fitzpatrick, Cyrus Duggett, J. J. Lumpkin, John E. Mabe, Ferdinand L. Way, Wm. G. Dulin, James H. Crewe.

We have delayed the issue of our paper for the purpose of giving the preliminary proceedings of the Conference.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

The destitute condition of a very large portion of the laboring class in the city of New York, and other Northern cities, must excite a feeling of sincere sympathy in the bosoms of all who are not indifferent to the sufferings of human nature. Far away from the scenes which are at this time enacting in the great metropolis of the Union, we cannot fully appreciate the condition of things there, or stretch that weight and importance to the fearful demonstrations of violence and outbreak upon the part of those, whom pinching want and gnawing hunger are driving to the verge of desperation. The recent financial crash has evolved an amount of destitution and suffering, having no parallel in the history of the country. — Thousands and tens of thousands, depending upon the labor of their hands for the bread that sustains life in themselves, their wives, and their little ones, have been thrown out of employment, deprived of the means of subsistence, and cast penniless upon the bosom of society. Without the means to procure the necessities of life for their starving families, and with the cry for bread! bread! continually sounding in their ears, it is not strange that these strong men should be urged on to deeds of violence, even to the shedding of blood.

With the signs of abundance greeting their vision upon every hand, and the children of fortune and luxury rolling in plenty and extravagance before their eyes, while gaunt hunger and starvation has found an abiding place in their own comfortless dwellings, who can wonder at an attempt to wrench the means for sustaining existence from those who have enough and to spare? The accounts from New York tell us of the desperation of the unemployed and breadless masses that now inhabit that

city; to the extent to which they have been driven, and the violence threatened. Meeting after meeting have been held, and exciting speeches made and large processions, bearing banners with various mottoes and devices showing the desperate resolves of this suffering portion of the population. New York is at this time but a pent up volcano, threatening an eruption at every moment. The Journal of Commerce thus speaks of the preparations for quelling an outbreak, and the means adopted to protect the U. S. Sub Treasury from being broken into. The danger may be estimated from the precautionary measures taken.

MOVEMENTS OF THE UNEMPLOYED.—U. S. MARSHALS AND POLICEMEN ON GUARD.

THE UPPER ARSENAL PROTECTED.—The usual Tompkins Square meeting took place Tuesday night, and was made up of about the same people, and addressed in a blunt and simple style as the former gatherings. On this occasion, however, a novelty was introduced—a lady—Madame Theresina G. Rank—who talked at some length, and said she had come to offer her services like Miss Nightingale going to the Crimea. She was cheerfully received. — The most influential speakers appeared desirous to prevent people from attempting any acts of violence.

The unemployed also began to muster in front of the City Hall at an early hour in the forenoon, and by noon had become quite numerous. They were entertained by speeches from private spokesmen on the steps; General Superintendent Tallmadge, happening to visit the Park, made a few remarks, giving the crowd some excellent advice, and cautioning them that any attempt to violate the laws would be promptly and efficiently put down, and those who were instrumental in such violation would meet with condign punishment. Mr. Tallmadge's address was received with three cheers, and good many of the people left the ground immediately thereafter, evidently concluding that they had gone far enough with their demonstrations, and that no good would come of them.

Apprehension having been felt that disturbances would occur in the Park during the day, a force of 200 policemen were detailed to the City Hall during the forenoon and the reserves in the lower wards were strengthened by drafts from some of the upper wards. A detachment from the 12th ward was placed in the 1st ward station house; one from the 18th ward in the 23d, and one from the 15th ward in the 3d.

The police in the City Hall had no occasion to exhibit themselves until about 2 P. M., when an officer was resisted in attempting to make an arrest; a row ensued, which momentarily increased, and the whole police force poured out of the building upon the crowd, who fled before them in dismay.

A few arrests were made, but no serious difficulty occurred. The throng then remained quiet until the arrival of the 1st Brigade, which was out on parade in honor of a presentation to the 81st Regiment, and after that affair was over, gradually dispersed.

In compliance with the request of Mr. Cico, the U. S. Assistant Treasurer in this city, the Secretary of War directed Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott to provide for the adequate protection of U. S. property here. A body of U. S. troops, numbering 57 men, including non-commissioned officers, were then ordered from Governor's Island, and took up their quarters in the basement of the Custom House Tuesday morning. They were joined by 57 marines, including officers, from the Navy Yard. The men stacked arms in the centre of the passage. The officers have a small room at the south end of the basement; sentries are posted, and at a moment's notice, the troops can be transferred to the Sub-Treasury office, passing through a door which unites that building and the Custom House. Lieut. Gen. Scott, with his Aid, Col. Scott, visited the Custom House about noon, and conferred with the Collector. It is said that marines from Washington have been ordered on duty at this point. Lieut. Col. Harris, of the Marine Corps in Washington, has been ordered to this city. These preparations to repel a pillaging attack on the Sub-Treasury, may appear more formidable than the exigencies require, and it is understood that reliable information has reached the authorities that the robbers of the vaults would possibly have done so but for these timely precautions.

Commissary General Ward deemed it prudent to give the upper Arsenal an extra protection and therefore C. pt. Holmes, of the Continentals, and a posse of men, sworn in as special patrolmen, were sent up to assist the officers and men who are usually there, in defending the building.

LATEST.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The U. S. Troops are still on guard at the Custom House. They slept Tuesday night on the stone floor wrapped in their blankets—no bed of roses certainly.—But most of them, having been injured to hard service in Mexico, got a good night's rest. The soft rations are supplied from Governor's Island and coffee is obtained from a neighboring restaurant. The soldiers chat and lounge about the basement and do not appear to regard their subterranean confinement as very irksome.

Preparations to repel an attack promptly and decisively are not, however, neglected. Arms are stacked in different parts of the room where they can be immediately caught up. Sentinels are stationed at the door ways and marching up and down under the arches, and any visitor who wants to speak with the officer in command (Capt. Johns from Governor's Island) is ushered into his presence by a armed escort of one. The men are evidently tough and well disciplined, and would make mince meat of any rabble who might venture to invade the Sub-Treasury. Part of the force will probably be withdrawn to-day or to-morrow, leaving enough behind to man the fortress.

The report that 500 troops had been ordered to this city at 11 o'clock last night is incorrect. It is not probable that any additional force will be drawn from that city or from Boston—as enough men can be taken from barracks in the neighborhood of this city to meet any exigency. Major General Sanford has offered to the Collector the services of State troops if required.

The eagle does not prey on flies.—*Greek Proverb.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PIONEER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1857.
Mr. Editor.—Probably a line or two from the Capital may not be without interest to your readers. Everything is in the opening of a new season of Congress going on briskly; the old Senate and House are being refitted, in fact nearly completed. It was thought that the House of Representatives would be ready for the reception of that body, but it will not be until the 1st of December, and in such a state of forwardness as to give one an idea of the beauty and elegance of this magnificent hall. Little has this summer, as the workmen were told from it in order to push the work to completion on the new House.

Several members of Congress have been here the past week, among them the Hon. T. L. Clingman, who, having had the subject of the Printing brought particularly to his attention, are busily engaged in eliciting correct statistics relative to the cost of this immense item of public expenditure. There will be some air made about it, at the opening of the session, all events some time during the session of last session, which was passed called on the Secretary of Treasury for a statement of the amount paid for Congressional Printing from 1845 to this time. This exhibit will show an enormous sum. Senator Bayard of Delaware is said to be preparing measures to lay before the coming Congress, by which a Government office will be established and printing measures be adopted, it is the opinion that it will be an immense saving to the country, and removing one great blemish of the situation which has lately been the cause of considerable jealousy between present Democratic journals. I am not especially posted on the subject to form an opinion, but if what is said be true, it is a good deal of juggling in connection with it, and the Superintendent of Public Printing, as you may notice by exchanges comes in for his share of responsibility.

Accounts received here state that Mr. Walker is on his way to this city, notwithstanding reports have been circulated that the President had intended to move him, yet his course seems to be generally approved and no talk is yet of removal, officially, has become public, such a step has been determined upon. Times are dull here owing to the progress of the government works, although all the government works are progressing. There are many people out of employ, and those engaged other than government works, suffering what from the payment of disallowances received for their services. It is thought that a movement will be made to memorialize Congress to prohibit the issue of bills of a less denomination than \$20, in the District of Columbia.

The Indian Bureau has received a letter from Brigham Young. He is his pay as governor, and superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah, but he seems perfectly independent, and tells the Commissioner he may do as he deems proper in the premises.

Miss May, Mademoiselle Frazzelli, Juvenile Comedians, and an English Serenade party are the current attractions. I will write you occasionally, the more coming when I can give you some item of interest.

Yours, W. A. Walker.

LETTER FROM GEN. WALKER.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1857.

The following is a letter addressed to Gen. Walker to the Secretary of War dated Oct. 29, 1857:

Sir.—It is currently reported that the ministers of Costa Rica and Guatemala have asked for the active intervention of the United States for the purpose of preventing me and my companions from returning to Nicaragua. This request, further said, is based on the assumption that I have violated, or intended to violate, the neutrality laws of the United States.

The want of all official intercourse between the government of the United States and that of Nicaragua, will, I suppose, suffice for excuse for my addressing the public a public report. But the more comes in such a form that I am obliged to state that I have violated, or intended to violate, the neutrality laws of the United States.

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The want

COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD.

BALTIMORE, November 4th, 1857.

The President and Directors of the Literary Board, having made distribution of the net income of said fund, for the year 1857, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, on application to the Treasury Department.

The counties of Jackson, Madison and Polk will receive their portion out of the amount distributed, from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties under the law of the last General Assembly.

THOS. BRAGO, President ex-officio of the Literary Board.

PULASKI COWPER, Secretary to the Board.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Spring Dis.	Fall Dis.	Total Dis.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.
Alamance,	10,166	\$ 1,219 92	\$ 1,219 92	\$ 2,439 84	150 00
Alexander,	5,000	600 00	600 00	1,200 00	75 00
Anson,	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	150 00
Ashe,	8,526	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36	125 00
Beaufort,	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 84	175 00
Bertie,	9,973	1,196 16	1,196 16	2,392 32	150 00
Bladen,	8,274	992 88	992 88	1,985 76	125 00
Brunswick,	5,991	714 12	714 12	1,428 24	87 50
Buncombe,	12,324	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12	187 50
Burke,	6,919	830 28	830 28	1,660 56	100 00
Cabarrus,	8,074	1,030 83	1,030 83	2,061 66	125 00
Calvert,	6,848	700 32	700 32	1,400 64	87 50
Camden,	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76	75 00
Charlotte,	5,703	694 36	694 36	1,388 72	87 50
Chowan,	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,260 48	75 00
Cleveland,	9,907	1,183 64	1,183 64	2,367 28	150 00
Columbus,	5,308	635 96	635 96	1,271 92	75 00
Crawford,	12,729	1,579 68	1,579 68	3,159 36	187 50
Cumby,	10,624	1,276 08	1,276 08	2,552 16	150 00
Currituck,	6,257	759 84	759 84	1,519 68	93 75
Davidson,	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52	200 00
DeWitt,	6,998	839 76	839 76	1,679 52	100 00
Durham,	11,111	1,333 28	1,333 28	2,666 56	162 50
Edgecombe,	10,018	1,202 12	1,202 12	2,404 24	150 00
Forsyth,	10,627	1,275 74	1,275 74	2,551 48	150 00
Franklin,	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,282 40	125 00
Gaston,	12,228	1,507 28	1,507 28	3,014 56	187 50
Gates,	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,650 72	100 00
Granville,	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,152 72	250 00
Greene,	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,277 04	75 00
Guilford,	18,480	2,217 60	2,217 60	4,435 20	275 00
Hall,	13,000	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68	187 50
Harnett,	7,089	850 70	850 70	1,701 40	100 00
Haywood,	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68	100 00
Henderson,	6,883	825 36	825 36	1,650 72	100 00
Hertford,	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,597 44	93 75
Hyde,	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,580 40	93 75
Iredell,	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,134 88	187 50
Jackson,	11,149	1,337 92	1,337 92	2,675 84	162 50
Johnston,	4,305	512 20	512 20	1,024 40	62 50
Kennerly,	6,181	741 84	741 84	1,483 68	93 75
Lincoln,	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76	100 00
Madison,	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84	87 50
McDonald,	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56	93 75
Martin,	6,061	735 32	735 32	1,470 64	93 75
Mecklenburg,	11,724	1,408 88	1,408 88	2,817 76	175 00
Montgomery,	6,103	739 56	739 56	1,479 12	93 75
Morgan,	10,252	1,226 26	1,226 26	2,452 52	150 00
Nash,	7,905	948 96	948 96	1,897 92	112 50
New Hanover,	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	200 00
North Carolina,	10,731	1,278 72	1,278 72	2,557 44	150 00
Onslow,	6,103	739 56	739 56	1,479 12	93 75
Orange,	14,857	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68	212 50
Pasquotank,	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	112 50
Perquimans,	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20	87 50
Petersburg,	10,825	1,299 00	1,299 00	2,598 00	162 50
Pitt,	10,745	1,289 40	1,289 40	2,578 80	150 00
Polk,	15,170	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	212 50
Richmond,	7,030	852 32	852 32	1,704 64	100 00
Robeson,	11,098	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20	162 50
Rockham,	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12	187 50
Rowan,	12,329	1,479 36	1,479 36	2,958 72	187 50
Rutherford,	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12	187 50
Sampson,	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64	187 50
Stanly,	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52	93 75
Stokes,	6,400	768 00	768 00	1,536 00	93 75
Surry,	8,132	975 84	975 84	1,951 68	112 50
Talbot,	7,040	834 24	834 24	1,668 48	100 00
Taney,	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	137 50
Wake,	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	300 00
Warren,	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	150 00
Washington,	7,189	863 60	863 60	1,727 20	100 00
Watauga,	10,317	1,238 00	1,238 00	2,476 00	150 00
Wayne,	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08	162 50
Wilkes,	6,754	710 40	710 40	1,420 80	87 50
Yadkin,	11,141	1,341 32	1,341 32	2,682 64	162 50
Yancey,	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,936 32	112 50
Total,	752,547	\$90,425 04	\$90,425 04	\$180,850 08	

MARYLAND ELECTION.

We have now returns, mainly unofficial, from the State. We give below, in districts, the vote for Congressmen.

First District.—Stewart, Dem., 3,505; Townsend, N. Y., 3,419.—Stewart's majority 89.

Second District.—Ricard, K. N., 8,701; McHenry, Dem., 7,935.—Ricard's majority 769.

Third District.—Harris, K. N., 8,761; White, Dem., 3,453.—Harris's majority 5,308.

Fourth District.—In this district, a large nominal majority for the Union was 495. In consequence of the disfranchisement of thousands of the Democratic citizens of Baltimore, a majority of 6,539 is now assigned to him.

Fifth District.—Kunkel, Dem., 8,375; Hoffman, K. N., 8,293.—Kunkel's majority 78.

Sixth District.—Bowie, Dem., 5,749; Blackiston, K. N., 4,464.—Bowie's majority 1,285. At the last election Gen. Bowie's majority was 784.

The Legislature stands as follows:

	Dem. K. N.	Union
Senate,	7	15
House,	31	42
Total,	38	57

Know-Nothing maj on joint ballot, 19.

The vote for Governor is as follows:

Hicks, Know-Nothing,	44,762
Groome, Democrat,	36,127

Hicks's majority, 8,639.

If we leave out the fraudulent vote of Baltimore, Groome, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a clear majority in the State of nearly 10,000.

The vote for Governor, outside of Baltimore, shows a Democratic gain of 3,186.

A FORTUNATE STATE.—The Little Rock (Arkansas) Democrat says that the treasury of Arkansas is overflowing with gold and silver.

The various funds are enumerated that have their hundreds of thousands of the hard.

The treasury has no bank-notes; nothing but small old bank does not owe a cent, and has in her strong box more gold and silver than will keep the government for two years without any further taxation.

There are no banks in Arkansas, and the taxes are paid in gold and silver, and the State pays out nothing but that kind of currency.—Wash. Union.

DIED.

At his residence in this county, on Saturday evening the 1st inst., Mr. Jesse Starvoe, in the 61st year of his age.

Mr. Simpson was, through life, in the broadest acceptance of the term, a good man; and the kindly ministrations of friends and neighbors around his bed of sickness in his last illness told in a language plain than words the high estimation in which he was held by them among whom he had spent a long life in deeds of charity and neighborly aid.

His death is a loss to the community, and his memory will be long and fondly remembered.

He is survived by his wife and several children.

His remains will be interred in the cemetery at 10 o'clock on Monday next.

His family are Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, and children, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, and children.

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BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

W. P. GRIFFITH, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Griffith & Griffith, would respectfully inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and of the surrounding country, that he has opened at the store formerly occupied by the late Mr. R. C. Boley.

The largest and best stock of Books and Stationery ever offered for sale in the City of Norfolk.

Believing that a want of the tastes of the people required one establishment similar to those found in the large Northern cities, where a full and general assortment of Books can be obtained, Mr. Griffith has been induced, during a recent visit to Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to purchase from the principal publishers, and at the great "Trade Sales," a superior stock of

School, Classical, Law, Medical, Theological, Religious and Miscellaneous BOOKS.

Which will, upon examination, compare with any to be found in the Southern country.

My Stock of Foreign and American STATIONERY.

Is very large and complete, it has been selected with care, and is of the highest quality required for the School and Counting Room.

MY WHOLE STOCK IS ENTIRELY NEW.

and has been brought upon the very best terms and a large portion for cash, which gives me a decided advantage over all other houses in the city, and will enable me to sell my goods at prices far below former rates.

Booksellers in this and adjacent Towns and Country Merchants will do me the honor to call and examine my stock before going North.

Colleges, Schools and Teachers, will be supplied at Northern prices.

By special arrangements with the following houses, I shall receive their new Books as they are issued from the Press, and will supply any or all of their publications at their prices:

J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Lindsay & Blackiston, do.

James B. Smith & Co., do.

T. D. Peterson, do.

Harper & Brothers, New York.

D. Appleton & Co., do.

Robert Carter & Bros., do.

Charles Scribner, do.

Derby & Sons, New York.

Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

Phillips, Sampson & Co., do.

Ticknor & Fields, do.

Cook, Nichols & Co., do.

Gould & Lincoln, do.

Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention directed to W. P. GRIFFITH, Norfolk, Va.

YOUNG AMERICA'S CORN AND COB MILL.

MANUFACTURED BY S. M. HARRIS, Norfolk, Va.

THE above Mill, which is so far surpassed all other last season, has been improved, and made stronger and better than ever, and is now in the field carrying everything before it. It is the mill for strength, durability and swiftness.

I annex a list of premiums it has received this season, over the "Little Giant," "Magic Mill," "Star Mill," "Maynard's Mill," and all others that have come into competition with it.

First premium at the N. York State Fair.

First premium at the Ohio State Fair.

First premium at the Michigan State Fair.

First premium at the N. Carolina State Fair.

First premium at the Nashville (Tenn.) State Fair.

First premium at one County Fair in N. York.

First premium at ten County Fairs in Ohio.

First premium at one County Fair at the North Carolina State Fair, October 1857.

The following table will show the time occupied by each of the Mills on exhibition in grinding half bushel of corn and cobs:

Young America's, 2 minutes and 10 seconds.

Little Giant, 4 " "

Magic Mill, 6 " "

Star Mill, 8 " "

Maynard & Co's Mill, two trials, average time, 6 minutes and 58 seconds.

Advantages of the Young America or Excel Mill over all others: 1st, great strength and durability; 2d, simplicity, (having but one set of gears, the shaft of the mill, which renders it so simple that it may be managed by any ordinary farm hand); 3d, it will grind more corn, or corn and cobs, in the same time, and of same quality, than any other mill in use of the same size; 4th, economy—least part of the mill which is most liable to wear, being separate from the main body of the machine, can be removed when worn out, at the small cost of \$3.

It is the Young America or Excel mill, I present the best, cheapest and most durable mill ever offered to the Farmer. This mill is of large size and greater capacity than any other mill ever sold at the same price.

Price, including extra plates, \$50.

I am also manufacturing Car and Wagon Wheels, Farm Wagons, Carriage Seats, Drays, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, and Agricultural Implements generally, and am better prepared to furnish farmers and merchants than any other house in the city.

Call and examine my stock and be convinced that it is in your interest to patronize Southern enterprise. I am unwilling to believe that all the men in Virginia and North Carolina prefer to send their money to the North to purchase their implements, and I have a Foundry connected with my factory, and solicit orders for Castings generally.

S. M. HARRIS, Norfolk, Va.

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL STORE AND MACHINE MANUFACTORY, Elizabeth City, N. C.

HISSEY, McCRACKEN & URRELL'S REAPERS' REAPERS' WHEAT CUTTERS. FURNISHED TO ORDER. ALSO HORSE RAKES.

WM. H. CLARK.

May 16th, 1857.—1st.

MARRION HARRISON'S NEW BOOK. "MOSS-S-E."

W. P. GRIFFITH has received a full supply of MARRION HARRISON'S NEW BOOK, "MOSS-S-E," a new work, by Marion Harris, Author of "Alone and the Hidden Path." Price \$1.

Those who have seen the advance sheets of "MOSS-S-E," will be glad to hear that it is now published by Marion Harris's former publishers in its entirety, and in a more attractive and interesting style, and popular sale.

Call early and get a copy from the book store of Norfolk, Va., October 13th 1856.

W. P. GRIFFITH.

"WAIT FOR THE WAGON!" NO GO, NO FARE.

I HAVE TAKEN THIS METHOD TO inform my friends, as well as the public generally, that I have taken the office belonging to Jos. H. Pool, Esq., one door east of the Court-house, for the purpose of repairing

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.

For every clock or watch of ordinary good quality, that fails to perform and run well, (after a sufficient trial has been given) I will refund the money. You shall either have time or money refunded.

Give me a trial, and I will render you entire satisfaction.

J. M. POOL.

E. City, Dec. 23, 1856.

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT IN E. CITY.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD take this method of informing the citizens of Elizabeth City, and surrounding country, that they are prepared to manufacture Saddles, Harness, Mattresses and Sofas. They keep constantly on hand an assortment of ready-made and custom-made Harness.

Repairing of Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Sofas and Mattresses, done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Shop at the Stables of Mr. Charles Brokers.

MARTIN BURKE & BRO.

April 5, 1857.—1y

CURRICK COUNTY COUPON BONDS FOR \$100 and \$1000 each, interest payable semi-annually at Norfolk, for sale by

MARSHALL PARKS, Norfolk, Va.

Nov. 24, 1857.—2ms

Nov. 24, 1857.—2ms

Nov. 24, 1857.—2ms

Nov. 24, 1857.—2ms

Nov. 24, 1857.—2ms

